

Review of Happenings Which Made 1913 a Notable Year

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Greece was crowned King of the Hellenes in succession to his father, George I, who had been assassinated by a half-brother, a fanatic, a few days earlier. The main monarch, who was a Dane, brother of Dowager Queen Alexandra of England, was brought from Denmark in 1863 to rule the Greeks. He was one of the moving spirits in the formation of the Balkan league and the movement against Turkey, but he was always regarded as a foreigner by his people. The new monarch is 45 years of age, a soldier by profession but by choice a man of peace.

In May King Alfonso of Spain visited Paris and was received with such cordiality by the Government officials that the report of a Franco-Spanish alliance received serious attention at all the chancelleries of Europe. The two Governments have come to a complete understanding about their respective interests in Morocco and the restoration of Spanish prestige in North Africa. Shortly before leaving for Paris King Alfonso was attacked by an anarchist in Madrid and narrowly escaped death. The incident served to demonstrate his great popularity.

On October 6 at Peking after three ballots had been cast for twenty different candidates the National Assembly of the new republic of China elected Yuan Shih-kai, who had been provisional President for some time, permanent President for a term of five years. A new Constitution has also been formulated on American and British models. Later the Parliament dissolved for need of a quorum and the new President assumed a dictatorial attitude.

During the recent years the so-called upper houses of national legislative bodies have been having rather a difficult time of it. The powers of the British House of Lords have been curtailed greatly, and there is now a strong disposition to do away with the hereditary chamber altogether.

In Canada there is a strong opposition to the Senate, the members of which are appointed for life. In New Zealand there is a movement to substitute an elected chamber for the appointed upper house. The Council of the Empire in Russia, which is antagonistic to all projected popular reforms originating in the Duma, seems to be doomed.

The Italians have been trying for years to make the members of their Senate elective. In Germany the reformers have been agitating vigorously for a purely elective chamber to replace the Bundesrath.

The recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States which provides for the elect of a Senators by the direct vote of the people is another example of this tendency. The latest recruit to this reform is the old land of the Pharaohs, whose Kh Ivis has abolished the upper house and established a new one chamber Parliament with the power to initiate legislation.

Industrial Unrest.

During the first month of the new year there occurred a number of serious disturbances in the industrial world. The disagreement between the dressmakers and fifty-four railroads east of Chicago and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers came to a crisis in the middle of January.

It was finally decided to let the question of a strike go to a vote. The result was a decision to go on strike for higher wages. Finally it was decided to refer the matter to arbitration, which, in April, adjusted an increase of 10 to 12 per cent. in wages.

Another strike of immense proportions was that of the garment workers of New York city. This demonstration involved the going out of 135,000 men and women and was accompanied by a monster parade and many acts of violence. On February 28 the strike was terminated by an increase in wages and the resumption of the question of shorter hours to arbitration.

Early in January the bitter strike of the textile workers at Little Falls, N. Y., which had continued for ten weeks and had been marked by numerous collisions between the authorities and the strikers, came to an end, the settlement terms giving the workers a wage increase and sixty hours pay for fifty-four hours work. In January, also, the waiters and hotel employees in New York city, to the number of 10,000, went on strike, but failed to obtain their object.

On February 1 the American Federation of Labor ordered a general strike in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation in the Pittsburgh district. Early in April street car service in Buffalo was crippled by a strike. The trouble was finally brought to an end by the successful mediation of the Mayor.

On July 22 the strike of the silk workers at Paterson, N. J., which had lasted five months and affected 25,000 employees, was abandoned.

Early in June a United States Senate committee began an investigation into conditions in the West Virginia bituminous coal fields. The attempt to unionize the miners of this region had resulted in a reign of terror and large districts were under martial law. The committee visited the disturbed sections and prevailed upon the men to return to work, although there is still much discontent over the situation. During the first week of November a strike of smelters and conductors in Indianapolis tied up traffic completely.

The month of August was marked by an industrial outbreak in Italy which resulted in serious consequences. At the end of a week of general striking at Milan twenty-three persons had been slain, nine soldiers among them, and thousands were put under arrest. About the same time at Barcelona, Spain, a general strike threw 75,000 men out of work and closed 260 factories. The general strike proclaimed in Italy resulted in failure for the strikers.

The board of arbitration appointed to settle the differences between the Eastern railroads and their conductors and trainmen filed its award on November 10 in the United States District Court. Wages were increased approximately 7 per cent. and the payrolls of the forty-one roads concerned were increased \$6,000,000, with an additional \$4,000,000 to satisfy the full crew requirement.

The industrial outlook in Great Britain, according to the English chief industrial commissioner, "is gloomy and fraught with dangerous uncertainty." During the latter part of the year a number of strikes with significant new features have taken place.

In September several thousand miners in Wales struck and tied up a

large section of the coal industry. Other phases of the industrial discontent are shown in the motor omnibus strike in London and the militant organization of the postmen of that city. The transport workers of Dublin carried on a bitter strike for several weeks, and, again, on November 12, 1,000 Irish transport men walked out, with a demand for the release of their leader, James Larkin, who was immediately set free.

One of the most extensive strikes in the history of American railroading occurred on November 13. Between 3,000 and 4,000 conductors, trainmen and firemen employed on the Sunset division of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which extends from New Orleans to El Paso, Tex., quit work at a concerted signal. This strike was the outcome of several months of futile effort on the part of the employees to secure better wages and hours. Although at first the railroad authorities protested that there would be no effort at compromise on their part, it was finally agreed to treat with the federation, and the strikers returned to their work.

The year's record of loss of life and property and of disaster by flood and fire on land and sea is not less serious than usual. On January 7 the citrus fruit region of California was visited by a frost which damaged the orange and lemon crop to the extent of \$15,000,000. On January 20 an eruption of Mount Colima, in Mexico, converted a fertile district into a lava buried waste and drove thousands from their homes.

In February one of the most distressing tragedies of polar search came to light when the cable from Wellington, New Zealand, flashed the news that Capt. Robert Scott and his Antarctic party, after reaching the south pole had been overtaken by a furious blizzard and had perished in the storm.

Capt. Scott had been in the Antarctic for nearly three years, having started in the race for the pole about the same time as Capt. Roald Amundsen. The latter reached his destination in December, 1911. The last news of Scott was in April, 1912. He reported that he was within 150 miles of the pole and was pushing on.

On February 10 Capt. Sanders, who with the Terra Nova had gone to Scott's relief, reported by wireless that he had found the Scott party frozen at McMurdo Sound. From Scott's records it was learned that the party had reached the pole on January 18, 1912, about a month after its discovery by Amundsen.

On February 26 more than 100 persons were killed outright by the premature explosion of a blast at Glyn Spain, March 13 and 14 tornadoes and electric storms caused the death of nearly 100 persons and the destruction of several million dollars worth of property in the South and West.

A week later a severe windstorm, sweeping northward and eastward from the Gulf States to the great lakes, caused the death of more than 100 persons and the loss of several million dollars worth of property and growing crops. On March 23 a cyclonic storm ravaged the middle West, and in Omaha and its vicinity a tornado killed 150 persons and destroyed thousands of homes.

The month of March, 1913, will be memorable in American annals for its widespread and destructive storms. The Omaha tornado and others of less destructiveness were the forerunners of a downpour of rain in the States of the eastern Mississippi Valley which was unprecedented. The States of Ohio and Indiana were central in the precipitation, although the flood conditions extended across Pennsylvania and New York.

During the four days from March 23 to March 26 the precipitation in Indiana and Ohio, according to the Weather Bureau, varied from three to twelve inches and in the course of six inches. There fell in those four consecutive days as much rain as would have fallen normally during the entire months of March and April.

The chief danger centre was at Dayton, Ohio. Fortunately the early reports of loss of life in that region were not verified, although there were hundreds who fell victims to the onrush of water. Dayton, Hamilton and other towns in the Miami Valley were completely at the mercy of the floods, while Columbus, Zanesville, Indianapolis and many other cities suffered serious damage.

The loss of property was enormous. This fell very heavily upon the railroads in the destruction of costly bridges and hundreds of miles of washed out tracks. Many thousands of mills, factories, stores and private dwellings were either totally destroyed or damaged materially.

In point of material loss this great flood probably surpasses any previous disaster due to natural causes in the history of the country. The loss of life in Ohio is estimated to have been 454 and the property loss in Ohio is estimated at \$350,000,000.

Prompt relief was given by the National Red Cross, the War Department and the local authorities. President Wilson made a public appeal for relief funds and in the course of a fortnight \$1,500,000 was raised.

By the end of March the danger in Ohio had passed and the popular interest was focussed on Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio River, always a critical point in an Ohio River flood. On April 1 the levee at Columbus, Ky., went out, driving 1,500 homeless persons to the hills. On the same day the levee at Shawneetown, Ill., gave way and that place was practically wiped out by the water. It was not until April 8 that the danger at Cairo was practically over, being transferred to the lower Mississippi.

Scarcely less remarkable from a meteorological viewpoint was the great autumnal blizzard which visited the region of the great lakes the second week in November. This fierce storm was also central in Ohio, although the theatre of maritime disaster was Lake Huron. For several days the city of Cleveland was brought to a practical standstill by the force of this unexpected visitation, traffic being interrupted by the snowfall and most business suspended. There was also considerable loss of life due to this storm, the loss of 250 persons and ten ships being the Lake Huron record.

On October 18 a tidal storm swept in from Berlin Sea and caused great suffering and damage to property at Nome, Alaska. Three days earlier southern Texas experienced the worst flood in its history. In early December another rainfall and flood cost Texas upward

of \$5,000,000. On October 6 more than 400 lives were lost in flooded sections along the Bosphorus.

Scientific Achievement.

Notable advance has been made in the realm of scientific investigation and discovery. On March 14 Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research made public the fact that he had discovered the germ of infantile paralysis. Early in September Dr. Hideyo Noguchi of the same institution announced that he had identified and cultivated the germ of rabies.

During the year two north polar expeditions set out on three year voyages of exploration. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who discovered the so-called blond Eskimos last year, headed an expedition which sailed northward in June from British Columbia.

Another party led by Dr. Donald B. McMillan left New York on July 2 to search for Crocker Land, which Peary believed to be a new continent.

After many attempts to reach the summit of North America's highest peak, Mount McKinley, the perilous feat was accomplished by Archdeacon Stuck, an Episcopal missionary. He and his party gained this topmost height—estimated to be 19,500 feet—on June 7. They planted a six foot cross on the peak and recited the Te Deum.

In his inaugural address before the British Association, September 10, Sir Oliver Lodge, the president of the association, expressed his conviction that memory and affection persist after bodily death and that the souls of the departed may exert influence on the living. These startling assertions aroused much comment all over the world.

The last remaining obstacle to the Pacific extremity of the Panama Canal was removed by dynamite on the last day of August. The tide came in and within a few hours the Pacific section from the ocean to the Miraflores locks was full and ready for navigation. On September 10 the Atlantic dike was down and the water admitted to the famous Culebra cut. This was the real completion of the great canal, although it was announced that it would not be ready for the passing of ships for some months.

The completion of the Panama Canal has overshadowed the earlier consummation of another great engineering feat. This is the concrete monolith dam across the Mississippi River from Keokuk, Ia., to Hamilton on the Illinois shore. This, with its \$27,000,000 water power plant, its new Government lock and its dry dock, was formally dedicated with appropriate ceremonies lasting from August 25 to August 28. The steamboat lock of this dam is greater than any of those at Panama having a higher lift and allowing two boats to pass abreast.

In September the closing of the first rate in the great Ashokan dam called attention again to New York city's new water supply project. This main dam, which is longer by a foot than the Keokuk dam, is built across Escopus Creek. The immense reservoirs formed by this and dikes across smaller streams will give New York city a daily supply of pure mountain water amounting to 500,000,000 gallons, and the cost of obtaining this supply is estimated at \$161,876,000.

The year also marks the completion of the wonderful water supply system at Los Angeles, Cal.

Wireless telegraphy has passed the experimental stage and has become a permanent, dependable factor in the world's daily business. The Government station at Fort Myer, near Washington, with its tower 450 feet in height, has been able to read messages from Clifton, Ireland. The most powerful of wireless stations is to be built in connection with the Panama Exposition.

A new tribute to the efficiency of the wireless was furnished by the rescue of a majority of the passengers of the Volturno, which burned in mid-Atlantic on October 9.

Although a number of new records have been made in aviation, air navigation cannot be said to have made noteworthy advance in a practical direction. In fact, it is even probable that the many disasters which have befallen venturesome airmen during the year have contributed not a little to the decline of popular interest in the matter.

On January 16 Blider, a French aviator, flew over the Pyrenees from Pau, France, to Madrid. On the following day Belovueci, a Peruvian, flew in a monoplane across the Alps in less than half an hour. On February 25 M. G. Brindejonc des Moulinais flew in a monoplane from Paris to London in three hours and five minutes.

On March 11 a new aeroplane height record of 19,650 feet was made by Perryon near Paris. On March 23 a spherical balloon piloted by Rumpelmeyer sailed from Paris to Kharkov, Russia, 1,500 miles, in forty-one hours, making a new record. On April 27 Guillaux, a French aviator, flew from Brazillat, France, to Kollum, Holland, 1,000 miles, with two stops for fuel.

A Cuban aviator, Domingo Rosillo, made the first air voyage between Key West and Havana on May 17. Count Zeppelin made a flight in his dirigible balloon from Baden-Baden to Vienna on June 9. Marcel Brindejonc des Moulinais sailed his aeroplane from Paris to Warsaw, 900 miles, between sunrise and sunset on June 10.

On June 19 Maurice Prevost established a new aeroplane record, flying at the rate of 117 miles an hour. On July 2 Brindejonc des Moulinais completed his air voyage from Paris to St. Petersburg and return, 3,100 miles. On July 13 Leon Letort, a French aviator, flew from Paris to Berlin, 590 miles, without stop, a new record.

C. Murvin Wood established a new American record August 8 by making a non-stop flight in a monoplane from Hempstead, L. I., to within sixteen miles of Washington. A new single day aeroplane record of 860 miles was established August 23 by Maurice Guillaux.

On September 2 the Frenchman Peugeot demonstrated his ability to fly head downward in a Heriot monoplane. On September 23 the French aviator Roland G. Garros flew across the Mediterranean from France to Tunis, 553 miles, in seven hours and fifty-three minutes. On September 29 Maurice Prevost won the international aeroplane cup at Reims and made a new speed record of 125 miles an hour. On October 13 an aeroplane race around Manhattan Island was won by W. S. Luckey in a Curtiss biplane. The sixty-mile course was covered in fifty-two minutes and fifty-four seconds.

On October 14 Victor Stoffler made a new aeroplane record in South Africa,

flying 1,376 miles in twenty-two hours and forty-seven minutes. On October 15 the American balloon Goodyear won the race for the James Gordon Bennett cup, sailing from Paris to Yorkshire, England. On October 17 the new Zeppelin airship L2 exploded at a height of 900 feet, killing twenty-eight passengers and members of her crew.

The year has been unusually prolific in international conferences of great moment. On May 2 the conference for arrangements for the celebration next year of the completion of a century of peace among English speaking peoples had its first session in New York city. On May 12 the international agricultural conference assembled at Rome. On June 2 the International Women's Congress was held at the Sorbonne in Paris and on June 15 the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance opened at Budapest.

On July 1 the second international opium conference began at The Hague. On July 16 the sixth International Congress of Religious Progress met in Paris. On August 6 the International Medical Congress was held in London with an attendance of 10,000.

Five important congresses held during September gave emphasis to the international character of modern economic and social movements. These were the eleventh International Zionist Congress at Vienna, the German Catholic Congress at Metz, the German National Socialist convention at Jena, the International Cooperative Congress in Glasgow, the forty-sixth annual British Trades Union Congress at Manchester. Most international of all was the meeting of representatives from all the civilized world at the dedication of the new Peace Palace at The Hague August 28.

On October 8 the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America was opened with a service held in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city. The business meetings were held in the new synod hall, a beautiful structure, the joint gift of the late J. Pierpont Morgan and W. Bayard Cutting.

On October 23 the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union met in convention in Brooklyn, with representatives from fifty countries.

In December the Anti-Vivisection Congress met at Washington.

On the first day of the year the parcel post went into operation. Its popularity has exceeded all expectations, and its problem now is how to manage the tremendous business which has developed.

On the same day the Russian Council of the Empire confirmed the law already passed by the Duma abolishing the serf class in the Caucasus.

On February 10 Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland, widow of the former President, was married to Prof. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., at Princeton, N. J.

On April 1 ex-President Taft took up his duties as Kent professor of law at Yale.

On April 23 the Illinois Legislature celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Stephen A. Douglas.

On June 11 a new submarine under test at Long Beach, Cal., came to the surface after being submerged thirty-six hours, a new record for submarines.

During the first week of July the fifth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg was observed by a reunion of 4,000 Union and Confederate veterans on the battlefield. On July 4 President Wilson addressed 10,000 veterans and visitors in the big tent. On that day also the centennial celebration of Perry's victory on Lake Erie was begun at Put-in-Bay with the laying of the cornerstone of the Perry monument.

August 2 John Henry Mears completed a trip around the world for The Express Six in 35 days 21 hours 37 minutes, breaking all previous records by nearly four days.

On September 15 the Grand Army of the Republic met in its forty-seventh encampment at Chattanooga. October 4 ex-President Roosevelt sailed from New York for South America.

The marriage, November 25, at the White House, of President Wilson's second daughter, Jessie Woodrow, and Francis B. Sayre was a family affair devoid of ostentation. The union of the young ex-King of Portugal to a Hohenzollern princess, Augustine Victoria, made little stir in European political circles.

The raising of \$4,000,000 within a fortnight by earnest workers for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations in New York city was a remarkable achievement. On February 10 Senator Elihu Root of New York awarded the Nobel peace prize for last year, and Senator La Fontaine of Belgium received the peace award for 1913. The Nobel prizes for literature was won by Rabindranath Tagore, the Hindu poet. The Nobel prizes for physics and chemistry were awarded respectively to Prof. Heike Onnes of the University of Leyden, Holland, and Prof. Werner of Zurich.

Ludwig, Prince Regent of Bavaria, with the approval of the Diet, deposed the mad King Otto and was proclaimed King Ludwig III.

Famous Dead of 1913.

The list of dead for the year is both long and notable for great names. Among those who were rulers of men are the Dowager Empress of China, who, although deprived of absolute power by the fall of the Manchurian dynasty, was still a potent influence in the government; King George V of Greece whose assassination has already been discussed; Manuel Bonilla, President of Honduras, an executive of unusual ability; Prince Henry XIV, the reigning sovereign of the principality of Reuss; Tancred Auguste, President of Hayti; William J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York city, and Prince Katsura, three times Premier of Japan.

Out of the world of literature and art have passed such famous workers as Will Carleton, dear to three generations for his homely folk songs; Jean Baptiste Edouard Detalle, French painter of battle scenes; John George Brown, whose paintings of street urchins brought him fame and fortune; Charles Major, the Indiana novelist; Cincinnati H. Miller, known as Joquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras; L. G. Austin, now known as George Austin, of Grosvenor, the noted fire eating French journalist.

Among the clergymen who have passed from the church militant to the church triumphant are Dr. Albert C. Bunn, first medical missionary to the interior of China; Cardinal Francis X. Naji, Archbishop of Vienna; Dr. Homer Eaton, head of the Methodist book publishing house; John Joseph Hoan, Roman Catholic bishop of western Missouri; Dr. Joseph H. Halleck, editor and publisher of the *Christian Work and Evangelist*; Dr. William B. Derrick, bishop of the African Methodist Church; Dr. William Crosswell Doane, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Albany; Dr. Charles A. Briggs, theologian and writer; Bishop of St. Albans; Dr. Austin G. Episcopal Church, and Cardinal Aguirre, primate of Spain.

Among men of affairs and financiers who died in 1913 John Pierpont Morgan was conspicuous. Others were Henry Morrison Flagler, one of the founders of the Standard Oil Company; in his later years an active developer of Florida railroads; Anthony N. Brady, the light-house and traction magnate of New York; William F. Havemeyer, sugar magnate, and Henri Menier, French chocolate magnate; Frederick M. Shepard, founder of the United States Rubber Company; Sir James Coats, the British thread manufacturer; Charles H. Cramp, naval architect and shipbuilder; James R. Keene, daring speculator and famous turfman; Benjamin Altman, merchant and art collector, and George A. Hearn, merchant and art collector.

Scarcely less well known in life were James Hamilton Duke of Abercorn; Anton Schott, pioneer Wagnerian singer; Bertram Earl of Ashburnham, owner of vast land holdings in England; C. H. Kelley, founder of the Patrons of Husbandry; James B. Hammond, typewriter inventor; Rosa Sartio, sister of the Pope; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States Minister to Spain at the

Uncle Sam Ferreting Out Trade for Business Men



Scouts Busy All Over the World Hunting Up Needs Which This Country Can Supply—Information About Foreign Commerce Available by Telephone Nowadays to Importers and Manufacturers

HAVING newly established a branch office in New York city to make commercial information more quickly and easily accessible to business men of the metropolis, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce expects to start within the next month a similar branch in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile and other Gulf ports look forward eagerly to the trade with the west coast of the United States, South America and other parts of the world, including Japan, China and Australia, which the Panama Canal will open up. The people over a vast territory are interested and the bureau wishes to help them as much as possible.

"You see, these branch offices of ours in New York and New Orleans—and we shall soon have others in Chicago and San Francisco as well as in Boston and St. Louis later on—render ready information immediately obtainable by the manufacturer or exporter. Instead of being obliged to write to Washington and await a reply he can pick up the phone and find out in a few minutes what he wants to know. All he has to do is 'ask the man,' our representative in charge, that is to say, who is there for that very purpose. The saving of time thus accomplished may make the difference between getting business and losing it.

"Suppose, for example, that an exporter in New York is puzzled about some question relating to foreign tariffs. He goes to our branch office in the Custom House, where he finds copies of all our publications on such subjects, and promptly obtains enlightenment. If in New Orleans the same remark applies. At both offices, to afford hints to the importer, samples are kept of textiles, shoes, small hardware and ever so many other kinds of merchandise produced in various foreign countries.

"This is simply a matter of distributing information efficiently. Before we can give it out, however, we must collect it, and our system whereby this is accomplished we propose to extend. We are able to rely for our supply of facts and figures primarily upon the consular service, through which we employ the greatest corps of reporters in existence—picked men who are stationed at every wharf of any importance in the world. Whatever commercial news the Department of State receives is placed at our disposal; we read and digest the official reports of foreign countries, and the data relating to the exports and imports of the United States are furnished by the collectors of customs.

"To help out the business of collecting information we have a dozen or more men traveling in foreign countries studying market conditions, investigating methods of competitors and getting special information that is likely to help American manufacturers and exporters. These agents are in effect trade scouts. We propose to employ more of them. This branch of the service has proved so valuable that we want to expand it. At the present time \$60,000 a year is being spent on its maintenance; next year we shall ask Congress to give us \$100,000 for the purpose.

"We shall ask for \$100,000 more with which to make a special study of trade conditions and opportunities in South America. This is rendered worth while by the great interest in that part of the world which the completion of the Panama Canal has newly aroused. Exporters and manufacturers interested in export trade are anxious to find out all they can about South American markets, and they look to us to get the information for them.

"The extent to which interest in the subject has been awakened may be judged from the fact that many business men are making trips to South America and studying the field for themselves. Fifty members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce started out last spring on a market hunting expedition to our sister republic in lower latitudes. The city of Mobile sent a similar party to Central America, and the Southern Commercial Congress has representatives of its own now engaged in exploring the trade routes of South America. We are doing all we can to help.

"One feature of our new plans is to send men to the principal foreign countries in both the Old and the New World as attaches duly accredited to

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